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S. T. & L. A.

Fifth National Convention Meets at Pittsburgh.

"DAILY PEOPLE" CHEERED

Fifty-five Delegates Respond to the Roll-call as Bona-fide Representatives of Trade Unions—Boundless Enthusiasm—Malloney and Remmel Both Delegates—Mass Meetings to be Held.

PITTSBURG, PA., Sept. 19.—The Fifth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party met to-day at the spacious headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party, with fifty-five delegates present. Many visitors crowded the lobby.

The convention was called to order by the National Secretary, Wm. L. Brower, at 11 a. m. After the routine preliminaries, it proceeded immediately to form a permanent organization, with Valentine Remmel, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Vice President as chairman, and Power, from Rhode Island, as vice chairman.

The first thing in order was the report of the General Executive Board. It was read by General Secretary Brower, whose reading was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic plaudits that punctuated the passages. This was especially so when the passage on the DAILY PEOPLE was reached. The outburst of applause was tremendous. The delegates rose to their feet with cheers and hurrahs for "the first and only daily paper in the English speaking world!" It seemed as if the enthusiasm of the delegates on this head would have no end, so prolonged were the cheers.

Among the noted delegates present is Joseph F. Malloney, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for President, who comes with credentials from his Machine Local Alliance, of Lynn, Mass.

The convention is to close Saturday, with a mammoth meeting at Carnegie Hall, Allegheny, where, besides the Socialist presidential candidates, Daniel DeLeon, the editor of the DAILY PEOPLE, will be here to speak. The meeting will be preceded by a parade.

There will be six meetings addressed by the delegates to-night.

The following is the report of the G. E. B. presented to the convention.

To the Delegates of the Fifth National Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance:

COMRADES—The outlook for the working class is such that there has never been a time when there was more need for a firm, well-knit, bona fide organization. There also never was a time when what is generally called labor organizations were in a more deplorable condition. On the one side we have the pure and simple unions blindly leading their members to certain doom. On the other side we have the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance at the opening of this Fifth Annual Convention, fighting against tremendous odds, but still fighting with a spirit and a determination that means much to the working class. We are confronted with the corruption and the decadence of the old unions. We are confronted with the brutal brutality of the capitalist class. We have but one hope, and that is, by the union of the S. T. & L. A. and the Socialist Labor Party, we may free the workers from the blinding and degrading influence of the pure and simple unions, and we may also place in office men who represent us, men who will be our servants, and men on whom we can rely at all times.

THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD.

The aspect of the industrial field is not encouraging. The long promised strike among the miners is a reality, and the textile industries have been threatened with wholesale cutdowns. When the cutdown comes, they will certainly be followed by strikes that must be far-reaching in their effects. The New England steamship has borne the brunt of prosperity, and in many lines he has been on the verge of collapse since last November. The carpenters have also been affected, and the granite workers have finished a long fight. Another strike that left the workers in a worse condition was the abortive attempt of the machinists to force a national affair.

One of the worst things about this labor was that it brought about the introduction of girls in some of the

machine shops, notably in the McKay shops at Winchester, Mass. As this is one of the branches of the United Shoe Machine Company, its bearing upon the trade as a whole can be readily seen.

These strikes are matters of current history, and they prove that there has been no improvement in the condition of the working class. Every possible artificial stimulus has been given to trade, and we cannot even now keep the factory doors open, and give opportunity to our fellow workers, even as wage slaves. We have an army in the Philippines, in Porto Rico, and now we have one in China. All these men have been recruited from the army of out-of-work wage workers, and while numerous, they have made but little difference to the working class as a whole. The struggle for a chance to obtain employment is keener than ever, and at the present time it seems that it will be keener before the winter comes.

There is no doubt but that we are on the verge of a general panic, and that the scenes of past years will be repeated. There are but few men prepared to endure a period of idleness, and the old pure and simple unions are in no condition to conduct the battle for them. It is the duty of the S. T. & L. A. to face the difficulty, and lead the men into the field where they will have a chance to fight without being hampered by men who should be with them.

There is another serious difficulty confronting the working class, and that is the increase of woman and child labor. Despite the many laws on the statute books, there is an increasing tendency to use the women in all industries, and to supplant the women wherever possible with children. No adequate law exists, and even if it did exist, it would not be enforced. Here again, we see the obligation we are under to conduct a straight, uncompromising fight and do away, once for all, with the crooked, cowardly work of the pure and simple trades union officers, and the capitalists who use them to beat down all attempts of their employees to better their condition.

There is scarcely one line of business that is not either becoming unsteady or else beginning, in some measure, to feel the coming storm. The boasted numbers of the American Federation of Labor have proved ineffective under the most favorable conditions. What will be their fate when they meet the capitalist class on its own field, and with everything in its favor? They will be swept aside as they have been swept aside before, and the working class will have another lesson in trades unionism that is run by the scabby labor fakir.

With all these adverse conditions, and with the steady development of the capitalist system, there can no longer be any trifling with the labor movement. Our duty is plain, and as we have entered the field to defeat the foes of the working class, we must fight the foe whether he appears as a capitalist or as a labor fakir. The cry of "union wrecking" can not deter us on the economic field, any more than the cry of "nation wrecking" can deter us on the political field. It is the steadfast intention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance to continue the fight until our end is achieved.

OUR "LOSSES."

The attempt to defeat the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance resulted disastrously for those who tried it. We lost some locals, and others were weakened, but the effect has been, on the whole, good. An interesting thing connected with the defections from our ranks is furnished by the history of the once Central Labor Federation.

It was taken in by the Central Labor Union, former D. A. J. of New York, and since that time it has been the mark for all the underhand political work of Tammany Hall. The meetings of the Central Federated Union are marked by the battles between rival politicians, and the representatives of the politicians. It has been used repeatedly for the dirtiest and the most cowardly work against the working class, and in most cases the worthy instruments of that work were the men who rebelled against it.

At a recent convention of the Liquor Dealers, the Central Federated Union was represented, and it there entered into a deal whereby some few favored cigar manufacturers were to have the preference over all others. At the more recent convention of the State body, it fathered a resolution for the repeal of the brewer's tax on beer, which is paid by the brewer bosses, and at the same time it assisted in defeating a few other resolutions on the ground that they were political.

The rest of the Kangaroos have faded from view. As they were without a party until shelter was given them in the inside of the Tammany tiger, so they were without a union until they found a resting place in the American Federation of Labor, whose corruption they are perfectly familiar with, and against which they had so often declared war. The exact loss through the Kangaroo movement is difficult to estimate, but it did not interfere materially with our work, and whatever uneasiness it may have caused in the beginning is now wholly eliminated.

REVIEW OF STRIKES.

There is one point upon which we should be strict, and that is the matter of discipline. We cannot allow the prevailing laxity longer to hinder our work. We must understand perfectly what we are after, and we must understand the methods of conducting the Alliance. For this reason sundry reforms are necessary, all of them tending to define more clearly the relation of the Locals to the National body, and the Locals to one

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MALLONEY IN JERSEY.

Unbounded Enthusiasm Manifested By Workingmen.

They Applaud the Gospel of Their Emancipation, and Appreciate the Fact That Their Continued Misery Is Due to Their Own Action, In Blindly Upholding the Conditions That Oppress Them.

The spectacle presented last night in the Union Hill, N. J., Turin Hall was one calculated to fill every Socialist heart with hope, and to rally the wavering and revive the spirits of the despondent of the working class, if such there be.

Joseph Francis Malloney, the presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, spoke for nearly two hours to a large and enthusiastic audience. Malloney's style is very masterful. At the conclusion of his address he was as fresh and bright as at the start.

There was no indication of fatigue in his tone, his peroration was delivered with the same easy eloquence as the opening passages, with the added fire of concentrated enthusiasm. The applause was continually breaking in upon him, and the attitude of the people indicated a sort of impatience at not having sufficient opportunity given them to manifest their entire approval of his sentiments. His exposition of Socialist principles was only equalled by his damning indictment of the old political parties with their fake methods of cajoling the masses.

The Trust question, imperialism and all the other fake issues were subjected in their turn to the keen, slashing attack of this able exponent of Socialism.

He dealt at some length with the present strike of the coal miners in Pennsylvania, picturing their condition in language that thrilled his hearers, and showing that whether or not he approved of the strike itself, he at least sympathized with the men in their struggle.

The truck system came in especially for a merciless and scathing exposure; and he showed a wonderfully intimate knowledge of the numerous methods by which the employers endeavor to win back from the miners the greater part of their wages, and so reduce them to a state no whit better than a chattel slave.

NEWARK, Sept. 24.—A surging crowd of working men filled the vicinity of Centre Market, Broad street to-night, to hear Joseph F. Malloney, the Socialist Labor Party's candidate for President of the United States. The meeting was opened by Harry Carless, who acted as chairman, and delivered a characteristic speech. When Malloney advanced to the front of the speaking stand, he was greeted with tumultuous and long continued applause. He at once began his speech in the energetic and magnetic manner peculiar to himself. Referring to the two old parties, he denounced them both as robbers of the working class. These two parties come to the wage earner because they need his votes. They waste very little time talking to their own class, and use every argument to capture "the wage-earner's vote." Having by this means captured the political power, they turn around and use said power against the very wage-workers who placed it in their hands.

"There is one class," continued Mr. Malloney, "that produces all the wealth and another class that is the possessor of that wealth. The producers of the wealth are deprived of it because they are robbed of it. This robbery is carried on constitutionally by the system of profit-making, by shooting down wage-earners the minute they presume to ask for their rights through the perpetuation of every deed through which the demoralization of the workers will lead to the aggrandizement of wealth by the non-producers. If a worker wants to live under the present system he must submit to these methods of constitutional robbery. The Labor class sells itself to the capitalist class and gets barely enough upon which to exist. The more the wage earners produce the more they strengthen the robber class. Mr. Malloney then showed the comparative amount of wealth and its division between capital and labor, in the form of profits and wages, for every decade since 1850. These comparisons showed a steady increase in the percentage grabbed by capital and a steady decrease in the percentages paid to labor. Next he took up the division of classes, showing the interests of such. The interests of the capitalist class and those of the working class were shown to be diametrically opposed and the formation of political parties on those lines was urged.

"The working class must have a class-conscious political party of its own," declared Malloney. "A party that will advance the interests of labor just as the two old parties advance those of capital. All legislation is class legislation. It is legislation for the capitalist class. When labor is class-conscious, enlightened as to its true position and interests, then it will elect its own men to power to make legislation for it. The trusts rule the nation. We don't object to that, but we want to rule the trusts." Malloney closed, urging his hearers not to be crucified on any cross, especially a cross of their own making. He appealed to them to vote for their own party, the party of labor's emancipation—the Socialist Labor Party.

The white working men in the Transvaal sometimes indulged in strikes for higher pay, and the Boer government would not lend their police or militia to the capitalists to break the strike with. This was a fearful condition of affairs, and had to be changed in some way. The Boers could not be enojed or bought into siding with the capitalist, so the Boer had to let go his hold on the government. He only did this when his fingers were stiff in death. The change from burgher to bourgeois government cost a great deal, but the capitalist must own the government. When the men strike next time they will notice a difference.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Socialist Labor Party Agitation Throughout the Country.

The sight of the Socialist Labor Party banner being raised above a platform has become the signal for a rush of the people toward it. This was the case last night in the Fourteenth Assembly District, at Third avenue and Tenth street. The chairman, John Kelly, had scarcely a dozen words uttered before he had an audience of two hundred, and it kept on swelling till when Benjamin F. Keimard, the S. L. P. candidate for Congress, began his address it had doubled. Keimard began by reviewing the growth in strength of our party, and stated his conviction that in the coming election it should muster a greatly increased vote.

He then turned his attention to the enemy, making no distinction between Democrat or Republican. Something he said on the subject of expansion filed a man, who set up a shout about benevolent assimilation, and kept repeating the empty phrase till the crowd warned him that his conduct would not be tolerated, whereupon he left the meeting. The speaker scored a hit when he exposed the hypocrisy of the Democrats in their pretended championing of the Filipinos while at the same time disfranchising the negro of the South.

During the address a henchman of "Big Six" took exception to the fact that the DAILY PEOPLE was not endorsed by that organization. The answer was so forcible and scathing that the hammer of the Socialist Labor Party seemed to have driven the interrupter's head level with the sidewalk, much to the admiration and satisfaction of the audience.

James T. Hunter was the next speaker. He dwelt mainly on the development of machinery from the primitive forms of the household and the small farm to the perfection it has now attained in the big factory and the bonanza farm. He showed how the march of commercialism had not benefited the people, but instead enslaved the people and showed how the masses were worse off under these improvements than they were before their introduction. He adverted to the different classes who had been thrown out of employment by the rise of the trusts—small tradesmen, druggists and so forth—all of whom now foolishly joined with the political tricksters in the parrot cry of smash the trusts, and showed how ridiculous was the one and how insincere the other. The way was not to smash the trust, but to TAKE the trust and make it the property of the nation.

The hearty manner in which these sentiments were applauded showed how deeply the audience sympathized with the speakers.

Another large crowd collected at Ninth street and Avenue C (Sixteenth Assembly District), to hear Daniel DeLeon, H. Eckstein and others. Eckstein was introduced by H. Beck, the chairman, and held the audience spell bound for nearly an hour. Then Daniel DeLeon, candidate for Assembly from the district, made his appearance amid the cheers of the whole assemblage. He dealt with the questions at issue in his usual clear and forcible manner. He told them that there was in reality only one party in the ranks of the capitalists; that the pretended division into Republican and Democrats was a mere blind.

The capitalists pretend to quarrel, get up fake issues, and by harping on them, not only distract the voters from questions of real importance, but divide one half against the other. He advised them not to be misled any longer, but to support the only party that fought for the liberties of the working class, the Socialist Labor Party.

A man in the crowd shouted excitedly, "You are right!" "I know I am," was the simple but direct answer.

Other meetings were held at Twenty-seventh street and Third avenue, 148th street and Willis avenue, and 143d street and Third avenue, at which addresses were made by G. A. Gillhaus, R. O. Toole, W. S. Dalton, and J. J. Kinnely.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 24.—The Socialist Labor Party meetings in this city are the talk of the town. The outpouring of the working class to hear the labor gospel are so great that the politicians are wondering what it all means. In their ignorance they cannot understand how it is the workingmen voters can be rescued from their grasp. Last Saturday night fully 1,000 people assembled at the court house to hear an address by Harry Carless, and all indications point to the fact that the S. L. P. will make great inroads upon the Republican capitalist party on election day.

BIG SIX.

An Example of Disorganized Labor and Organized Scabbery.

A History of the Trades Union Political Crime of the Century—The Rank and File in Its Membership Held in Total Ignorance of the Interests of the Working Class.

The DAILY PEOPLE recently had an article in which it was made clear that the thing that generally goes by the name of, and is whooped up as, "Organized Labor" is everything but what its name pretends: that the Labor in it is absolutely disorganized, the rank and file being left and held in such ignorance of the interests of the working class that they pull in opposite directions; and that what is organized in it is not Labor at all but the veriest scabbery on the Labor Movement, to wit, the Labor Fakir. A full broadside illustration of this fact is just furnished in a manifesto issued by the "Board of Delegates," jointly with the "Executive Committee," of Typographical Union No. 6.

The manifesto makes the conduct of the "New York Sun" towards its old employes the basis of its action. It then proceeds to say that all the leaders of importance in the Republican party were appealed to by the Union officers; and that these appeals proved ineffectual, the said Republican leaders continuing to furnish the "Sun" with their party's patronage. Upon this ground the officers of the Union appeal to all its members "to assist in administering a deserved rebuke to the leaders of the Republican party,"—how?—by "taking political action against the Republican party." A synopsis of this manifesto would be materially incomplete were omission to be made of three lines in fat type where-with its argumentative part closes. The three lines are as follows:

"This Union has not endorsed, nor will its officers countenance any effort to distort its action into an endorsement of the candidates or principles of any political party."

The manifesto contains many more beauty-spots; but these will do for the present.

Here it is all in a nut-shell. The Labor Fakirs or the Organized Scabbery in Typographical Union No. 6 cannot have more effectively drawn up their own indictment, convicting them of treason to the rank and file, of being scabs on the working class, in general, the rank and file of their own organization in particular.

The "Sun" is a capitalist concern. As such, it is there for private profit only; which is another way of saying that it is a contrivance to squeeze wealth out of that portion of the Working Class that it employs. Between the employes of such a concern and the concern itself there is a perpetual struggle: the class struggle; the struggle of the Working Class to keep more and more of its own product, and the struggle of the Capitalist Class to plunder the Working Class more and more extensively.

In this struggle there is great disparity of forces in the shop, the economic field; there, the empty pocket of the workingman is pitted against the full pocket of the capitalist concern; and the disparity of forces increases by the circumstance that improved machinery steadily swells the number of empty pockets, thereby increasing the quantity of weak spots. The struggle in the shop alone becomes, accordingly, ever more hopeless for the empty pockets and empty stomachs.

But the very thing that is a source of weakness, and increasing weakness, to the Working Class—the increase of its numbers—transfers to it increasing strength on another field, a field that is absolutely necessary to the capitalist exploiter. That field is the political field. The power of the Capitalist Class to plunder and ever more subjugate the Working Class is not an inherent power. It is a creature of the political power. With the political power in its hands, the Capitalist Class is able to uphold the capitalist system: it is able to keep and increase in its possession the needed machinery of production which it plunders the Working Class of. Without the political power, the Capitalist Class could not exist twenty-four hours: without the political power to protect it in its usurpation with policemen's clubs, judge's injunctions, and militia and military, the Capitalist System would crumble in less time than it takes to say so.

In view of this, politics evidently is an essential element in wages; and equally evident is the conclusion that the Working Class, wherever properly organized, or rather, wherever organized at all, must untidely cast its vote for

that political platform that demands the abolition of the present Capitalist System or Wages System of Slavery. Really "Organized Labor" does so understand the case, and acts up to the principle. But "disorganized Labor," that is to say, bodies run and controlled by "Organized Scabbery," or Labor Fakirism, is run upon a different principle. Organized Scabbery has no interest in the overthrow of Capitalism; if Capitalism were overthrown, the occupation of Organized Scabbery would be gone. What would become of large assessments for Officers to dispose of, and for "secret committees" to invest in it? Capitalism would be abolished and no "Sun" strikes came around to cheer the faithful? Accordingly, the thing misnamed "Organized Labor" is kept by Organized Scabbery with its nose to the Capitalist grindstone. It excludes politics so as to exclude Socialism, and so as to be able to furnish the Organized Scabs with political and other leg-pulling power. The manifesto of the Organized Scabs of No. 6 illustrates this, and in illustrating the point also reveals all the poltroonery of that crew.

It does not say: "Seeing that the 'Sun' is a capitalist concern; seeing that it has outraged labor; seeing that by instances, too numerous to mention, capitalism draws its vigor to oppress us, from the two parties of Capital, the Democratic as well as the Republican,—therefore, let us unite to smash them both this year, by plumping the whole Labor vote in favor of the Socialist platform." No! It does not say that, but what it says is: "Let us smash the Republican party."

The scabbery and the poltroonery of this position is revolting.

There is scabbery in the attitude of favoring the Democratic party; there is poltroonery in the attitude of not daring boldly to say what is meant, and furthermore crawling behind a general declaration to conceal the point.

The palpable attitude of favoring the Democratic party is an attitude of revolting scabbery for this reason: "The officers of No. 6 are 'practical' men. They make a boast of that. 'Practical' is the word with which they christen their stupid corruption and corrupt stupidity. They are too 'practical' to build up for the future; they are after something NOW,—for themselves. This being so, no man imagines that by 'political action against the Republican party,' they mean 'political action for the Socialist Labor Party,' or for some new party that they might contemplate setting up having the Socialist, i. e., the only platform that Labor can intelligently stand on. Oh, no! They don't mean that. They are too 'practical' for that. A Labor party is not likely yet to succeed; not this year. Being 'practical' men, their 'political action against the Republican party' means 'political action in favor of the Democratic party.'"

The deep-dyed scabbery on Labor of this attitude is clear. The Democratic party, with its long record of outrages on Labor—its Bull Penn against the Idaho miners; its Flower militia against the Buffalo switchmen; its Cleveland-Daniel military against the Pullman and railroad strikers, etc., etc.—matches the Republican at all points. But what does a scab crew of composers' officers care for miners, switchmen, railroaders, etc? They are so "practical" that they can see no further than their own noses: "It is a Republican party paper," argue they, "that is annoying us cops, let's down it by boosting into power a party that has outraged other branches of the Working Class. We care nought for other workmen!"—

This is the essence of scabbery.

There is, moreover, poltroonery, deep-dyed poltroonery in the attitude.

It is poltroonish to mean a thing and not say it.

It is, moreover, additional poltroonery to find oneself caught by his own meshes and not make a clean breast of it. The crew that holds as a cardinal principle of its brand of "Unionism" that politics must be excluded, straightway puts its foot into its own mouth when it suddenly appeals to political action as a means to redress an economic wrong; and its throwing up its hands immediately after with a general declaration against "endorsement of any political party," does not straighten out matters, but intensifies the poltroonery.

The Labor Fakir, or "Organized Scabbery," is a born poltroon.

This crew, besides being injurious to Labor, and, therefore, a scab crew, is a disgrace to Labor.

The popular superstition that it "represents" Labor, causes its poltroonery to be ascribed to the whole body of Labor.

How disgraceful an attitude is not Labor placed into by such conduct in the eyes of those who imagine the "Organized Scabbery" to be really Labor! How disgraceful an attitude for the Giant Labor to be placed in the threefold light of a crook, a fool, and a coward.

A crook that would attend to the interests of one limb only, at the expense of the interests of all the others.

A fool that imagines it can promote the interests of one limb, by sacrificing all others.

A coward that, not daring to do the right thing, is too cowardly even to admit fully what it means to do.

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MILITIA IN CHARGE

Occupy Positions That Will Enable Them to Command all Roads.

STRIKERS HELPLESS.

Operators Are Now Confident That the Strike Will Soon End, As the Strikers Will Be Cowed Into Submission by the Presence and Superior Organization of the Soldiers—The Folly of Fakirs' Tactics in Fighting Capital, While Leaving the Control of the Powers of Government in Its Hands, Demonstrated Once More.

(Special to the DAILY PEOPLE.)

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Sept. 22.—The curtain went up on the second act of the modern tragedy: "A Pure and Simple Strike," when out of a saloon on East Center street, Shenandoah, a shot was fired at a large crowd of strikers, who, with their women and children, had gathered around the Lehigh Valley Railroad depot.

Socialist investigation will reveal the fact that the brain behind that gun was in the directors' room of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company.

To understand this a review of the situation must be made.

For a long time the bituminous or soft coal operators have looked with anxious eyes at that contested spot in eastern Pennsylvania where one fourth of the nation's coal is produced.

They saw that when they worked as coal operators alone, in the main, the anthracite magnates owned the railroads and over seventy-five per cent of the mines, thus enabling them to gradually squeeze out the small fellow and completely dominate his every act while so doing. Not possessing this enormous economic power themselves, they suffered from continuous revolts from their wage slaves against the oppression they inflicted upon them. This union that had fought them along pure and simple lines became gradually more corrupt until, in the national strike of 1894, the operators bought the officers, from President MacBride down, and won the strike.

After this matters developed logically. Blinded by a corrupt union that was based on worn out principles; misled by capitalist newspapers and politicians, befuddled by clerical frauds who preached to them about the difficulty of a rich man owning corner lots in paradise, and the value of the golden harps with diamonds on them, that they would play on, in the sweet bye-and-bye—under such leadership the miner marched to defeat every time; but always arose from the battle field, buried his dead, healed his wounded, and lifted his eyes, shining with a glorious spirit to the stars.

This thing could not go on forever. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance stepped on to the battle-field.

Fearing the results of class-conscious action at the ballot-box the soft coal operators rushed to the United Mine Workers national officers whom they had previously bought at so much per head and arranged with the assistance of soft coal operator Mark Hanna to introduce the check-off system, which worked in such a way the men would be compelled to belong to the union. The dues for the union would be checked off or stopped in the office, thus producing this remarkable state of affairs that where formerly, as in the case of vice-presidential candidate, Stevenson, the men were discharged for belonging to the union, NOW THEY WOULD BE DISCHARGED IF THEY DID NOT.

This scheme worked so well that in Indianapolis last January 250 operators and 750 delegates, representing an annual output of 70,000,000 tons of bituminous coal in Western Pennsylvania, met in conference, and agreed to advance the miners' wages 22.20 per cent. Needless to say, the miners did not benefit a particle, because the prices of everything in the "pluck-me" stores went up twenty-five, thirty, and, in some cases, fifty per cent. The only gainers were the operators, who were not bothered by strikes while they received enormous profits through increased demand for coal, due

to the war and the expansion in iron and steel products. The miners, while nominally receiving more money in wages, were actually as badly off as ever.

THE OPERATOR WAS CASHIER OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS' UNION.

The next move of the soft coal men was to use the union for the purpose of getting into the anthracite trade.

They knew that the rail road magnates had an enormous surplus of labor in their region which enabled them to keep wages down to the lowest level. They also knew that the anthracite magnates would not deal with any new-fangled methods of handling the union—the old style method of precipitating a riot and then calling on their cavalry, infantry and cannon to shoot the strikers down was good enough for them. Believing this when Mitchell, loaded down with instructions from the soft coal men made advances to the anthracite coal barons they did not even grant him the courtesy of a reply to his communication.

With the enormous funds at his disposal, coming from the 120,000 miners who are compelled to pay to his union, he sent organizers into the anthracite fields. Halls were hired, conventions were held, the districts were organized, the strike was on and the soft coal men are flooded with orders for soft coal.

New York city, that could never be reached by them because of a law prohibiting the burning of soft coal, will burn thousands of tons if the strike lasts much longer. Once this breach is made it will be kept open and another enormous field will be opened for the soft coal men.

After the strike was declared the anthracite barons were annoyed at the readiness of their men to strike.

Colliery after colliery closed down until finally 130,000, out of 141,000 miners, were in revolt.

The last stronghold to fall was the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company's collieries in this town.

After an immense meeting held here on Wednesday night, the company found that they had lost the following men at the below mentioned collieries:

Tonnage.	Employees.
Maple Hill.....370,263	1,110
Knickelbocker.....236,596	706
Ellengowan.....324,146	1,038
Shenandoah.....395,811	627
St. Nicholas.....159,100	529
K. Suffolk.....240,266	723
Indian Ridge.....153,045	566
Kohinoor.....115,655	483
West Shenandoah.....120,748	452
Turkey Run.....127,420	455
Totals.....2,020,143	6,689

Beside this ten other collieries were so crippled that scarce any thing was done. The usual move was then made. The sheriff was placed with his deputies within easy reach of the strikers, a hiring of the company was placed in a convenient building, the strikers were shot at by this hiring of the company. The strikers were dazed for a moment and broke for cover, picking up stones to defend themselves in that way. This was the signal for sheriff O'Toole and his toughs who fired on the defenceless people, killing a man and a little girl and wounding a number of others.

Adjutant-General Stewart, a large stockholder in the railroads, was immediately telegraphed for to Philadelphia. He rushed back to Harrisburg, where he went into conference with Governor Stone, whose nomination was secured through coal railroads and Standard Oil influence. General Gobin, the alder and abettor of the Hazleton murders, was also summoned. Three regiments of the Pennsylvania National Guard—the Fourth, Eighth and Twelfth—with a battery of artillery with galling guns, and a troop of cavalry, arrived here this morning at 8.15 o'clock. More attempts will be made to provoke a riot when the non-union men go to work on Monday morning.

It may be mentioned that every officer in command here is a large capitalist having interest in this region.

How desirous of provoking trouble are the operators may be gleaned from the fact that the sheriff in Wilkesbarre has been petitioned repeatedly to swear in a large number of deputies, although the town is as quiet as a graveyard.

The correspondents of the capitalist papers—yellow, black and otherwise—are claiming that the trouble is the work of anarchists. They fail to say, however, that it is the capitalist-anarchists of the hard and soft coal mines that are doing the bloody work.

Of the ten men wounded by yesterday's shooting eight are English speaking. This gives the lie to the statement that the riot was caused by ignorant Irish.

THOMAS A. HICKEY.

(Special Dispatch to the PEOPLE.)

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Monday, Sept. 24.—All is quiet in the Shenandoah Valley to-day. At 4 o'clock a. m. the bugle blasts from the three military camps that surround this town awakened the inhabitants from their troubled sleep to a realization of the fact that the military were in complete possession; and for some time to come they would walk around under the shadow of the galling gun.

For the next hour, through the mists of the early morning, license activity was seen in all the camps and in every other portion of the town.

At 5 a. m. in company with a rabble rout of multi-colored journal scribes and artists I marched from colliery to colliery to record the riots that had been promised by these young men who had given up their peaceful avocation of burning Chinese ministers in boiling oil for the more up-to-date methods of slaughtering with pencil the striking slave of the pick and lamp.

But also there was to be slaughtered. The operators with fendish devilry played their trump card and lost.

They had planned a riot successfully. They placed John Konecky, Mat Johnson and thousands of others, all to no purpose, save solidifying the strike sentiment in this valley. The bugles blew, the drums rolled, the bands of the regiments played, the cavalry clattered through the streets, the four galling guns and two ten-pounders of the Phoenixville battery tore up and down

the dusty roads, the steam whistles at all the collieries added to the din, but the wage-slaves sat with glowering eye in the windows and doors of their shanties and spat at the military that offered them protection from their brothers.

NOT A SOLITARY MINER OF ALL THE THOUSANDS IN THE VALLEY WENT TO WORK.

At 7 a. m. as the troops were returning, and all the collieries had shut down, I went to the Ferguson House, and interviewed General Gobin, the Standard Oil magnate who is in supreme command of the troops.

I said: "General, what reports have you received this morning as to the situation at the different collieries?"

He replied: "Absolute quiet prevails everywhere, sir."

"Then there is no necessity for keeping the troops here any longer?"

"Yes," said Gobin, with a vicious twinkle in his little eyes, "I shall keep them here until ordered away. I got orders to come here, and here I'll stay until ordered to move."

An orderly then engaged his attention, and he moved off; a much dejected man, with a scowl on his sallow face.

At 9.30 the funeral of John Konecky took place from his late residence, a miserable hotel in an alley off East Center street. The funeral cortege was headed by a big American flag, draped in black. Behind this was a band playing the dead march, after which came a common looking hearse, drawn by two sorry looking black horses. The coffin was a plain deal one, costing about \$5. Behind the hearse marched the miners, six abreast, some of whom had or towns in this region. There were 302 files or about 2,400 men in line.

One of the things that most impressed the observer was the fact that there was not one good suit of clothes in the whole procession. Shoddy suits, carefully patched; paper shoes, mostly sickly looking russets; derby hats carefully brushed, but full of creases; all mute evidences of the awful poverty of the wealth producers of the Shenandoah Valley.

As they marched behind their murdered comrade with bent heads and sorrowful mien, they presented a very good appearance and caused the writer to feel sure that they will make valuable recruits for our movement when this strike is over, and the lessons of it are properly learned under the inspiration of Socialist teaching.

A revolting incident occurred after the last file of the procession moved into the main street.

As the crowd was closing up on the tail end as always happens in parades of any character, they were scattered in all directions by the Phoenixville battery, who came charging along with their mangle guns and ten-pounders, drawn by four horses. In a city in which stillness reigned, where the only sounds were the sob that went up on the morning air from the heart-broken women on the sidewalk, the sending of the cannon was an outrageous insult heaped on the heads of these unfortunate miners by their deadly enemy, Gobin, who thus sought to create trouble for the benefit of his robber class. But again they failed, and the Angel of Peace is still in commission.

The most desperate efforts are being made to separate the English speaking from the non-English speaking miner. On Saturday for instance, a call was issued, unsigned, for a mass meeting of the English speaking miners. A trap was set by the strikers. In company with the Lithuanians they crowded in to the hall and when a company man was nominated for chairman the audience revolted and nominated Joe Ryan the organizer of the Socialist Labor Party section who has the entire confidence of the strikers. He was elected to the chair, took the meeting in hand and routed the company men.

To-day the town is full of rumors as to trouble in McAdeco, a mining town between here and Hazleton.

This is caused by the hurried departure of three companies of the Eighth Regiment on a special train for McAdeco at 5.30 a. m. this morning.

The atmosphere is clearing at the time of writing, and all the bedrock facts about the biggest as well as most mysterious strike in the American labor movement will be published in to-morrow's PEOPLE.

The labor fakirs from Mitchell down, who are in league with the operators to run the strikers' spirit of revolt into the ground, will be properly shown up in the light of the most incontrovertible facts that have recently developed in this struggle.

To-morrow afternoon I will speak in the Shenandoah Opera House to the miners. Subject, "How the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance would win the miners' strike."

As this meeting will be held under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, Gobin may threaten to disperse it at the point of the bayonet, but it will be held just the same.

THOMAS A. HICKEY.

BIG SIX.

(Continued from page 1.)

bers that, without the aid of the "Organized Scabbery" in No. 6, it elected its Presidential ticket in '88, and that four years later, with the political benediction of that same "Organized Scabbery," the Republican Presidential ticket went down in defeat. The political corpse of Whitelaw Reid floating on the political waters, also bearing the "Union Label" pasted on his cheek by that same crew of "Organized Scabbery," still emits a tell-tale odor.

Of course, the manifesto of the "Organized Scabbery" that the "Disorganized Labor" in No. 6 still tolerates, is a mere bluff. The hundreds of Socialists in the Union's ranks are not to be traded, nor are they to be used for political scabs; while the others of the rank and file, taking the "Organized Scabbery" at its word to exclude politics from Unions will vote as they please. The Organized Scabs or Fakirs can't deliver the vote. But it is clear that it is high time for that disorganized rank and file to organize itself and kick out the "Organized Scabbery" that rides its back, and renders it ridiculous, if not worse.

STRANGE THINGS.

And the Strangest of Them Are Nominated for Office in Colorado.

The State Was Scoured to Obtain the Refuse of all Parties—A Combination Effected That Beats All Previous Attempts—The Riffraff of Society Pose as Politicians—Their Records, and the Little Happenings of Their Career.

[Special to the DAILY PEOPLE.]

PUEBLO, Colo., Sept. 16.—There are strange things nominated for office, and among the strangest is the bunch with which the Democratic-Silver-Republican-Populist Fusion party indicted the voters of Colorado. In the first place the combination in itself is an infliction, an affliction, and a piece of the most crooked politics ever practiced in this or any other state.

The biographies of the different electors, judges, state officers, Congressional candidates, etc., may be of interest. They are the most ornate aggregation of fakirs and crooks that ever stood in the shadow of the mountains.

C. J. Hughes is one of the biggest corruption lawyers in Denver. T. M. Patterson is owner of the "Rocky Mountain News," and corporation lawyer. B. H. Eaton is an ex-Governor of this state and always a Republican. R. W. Steele is at present County Judge of Arapahoe county and will decide in a case of an 8-hour law, like his predecessor did. Jas. B. Orman is a big railroad contractor and known all over the state as the biggest nigger-driver that ever crossed the mountains.

David A. Mills was elected in 1894 as State Senator on the Populist ticket somewhere in the mountains; came, under Waite's regime, to Denver, and has always managed to hold office under some kind of fusion agreement. The rest of them are comparatively little known, except the two Congressmen, who have been nominated.

The local fakirs are getting in their work to fix up a local ticket for the Senate and House respectively, and a nice lot they have named for the old parties to endorse. M. J. Calligan, a second-rate lawyer of Pueblo; Colby, another one in this city. Mrs. Augusta J. Eriksen, who is parading as from the Binery Women's Union, but whose main support has always been politics, and that of the worst and dirtiest kind; and as the saying goes, always plays in the legislative halls the woman for all. McFarland is a true union man, who believes in "no politics in the union." Now comes the beauty spot, C. G. Pichek, of the Woodworkers' Union, who for the last ten years, to my knowledge, did not "woodwork," but held office and faked as a canvasser of some kind alternately; he is a smooth talker. The same can be said of Marshall De Witt, who is always parading as a Brotherphor of Locomotive Firemen man. The executive committee, as far as I know them, is not a bit better. Jim Faulkner, president of the Cigar Makers' Union; by religion a Populist; is anything but straight in his dealings politically. He held the office of Deputy Labor Commissioner under the Waite administration. Since that he has been faking around at anything, especially on the home industry and union label business. At one time he claimed to be a Socialist, too. Frank Penn is of the same stripe. He is a railroad man, living in Pueblo. He has not seen a box car for years. Anna Ensminger, representing the garment workers, is the daughter of the city boiler inspector, W. Ensminger, a political job, and she will have to do as her father tells her. An important man in the list is B. P. Smith, purporting to represent the smelterman's union, an organization that has been defunct for over a year. It was organized in the great eight-hour strike, and collapsed with the collapse of that strike; but this fellow has been faking ever since as secretary of that organization.

John Calderwood, who was at first because he would not support the THHT nominated, was objectionable to the Democrats in spite of fusion agreement with the Pops partly on his Bull Hill record, but mainly because he would not support the present incumbent of the gubernatorial chair, Chas. S. Thomas, in his fight for a seat in United States Senate. Thereupon the Pops pulled Calderwood off and nominated Davis C. Coates to fill the vacancy. It is this our only Coates; the editor of the "Pueblo Courier," president of the State Federation of Labor, member of the I. T. U. and labor fakir all around. He will accept. It is making a nice team, J. B. Orman, the greatest labor skinner in the State, and Coates, the greatest labor fakir in Colorado, who was present at our 4th of July convention in Pueblo and declared to some of our comrades that he was a Socialist also.

Some of the decoy ducks of the Central Fakirated Union must have received a prodding for not attending to Croker's interests very well of late. A batch of them put in the time of last Sunday's meeting in attacking the Republican party in favor of the Bryanite Bull Pen builders and Ice Trust owners. Next Sunday they should give Stanchfield, the labor union hater, an endorsement.

S. T. & L. A.

(Continued from Page 1.)

another. At present there are no rules observed in the matter of calling strikes, and, as a consequence, confusion and misunderstanding often occur. To obviate that, it should be the duty of this convention to draw up rules for the guidance of the Locals, and it should make it mandatory that these rules be observed. Unless this is done it has a tendency to render the organization ineffectual and to cause more confusion and more work than should be necessary.

It is possible to call a strike and then appeal for funds. Unless the officers understand the cause of the strike, we might be confronted with the fact that a strike has been called merely for the purpose of raising funds. As the matter now stands, there is too much laxity, and laxity is certain, sooner or later, to lead to trouble.

Locals cannot depend upon themselves alone, and for this reason, before they strike, they should understand the strength of their district, and whether it is or is not possible for the district to assist them.

A Local which calls a strike will have to call on the District for funds, and, unless the District is in a position to render the assistance asked, there is almost certain to be an unpleasant complication. We are willing, and it is our duty, to assist in all bona fide strikes, but it is impossible to continue longer the method prevalent hitherto of calling strikes and then asking for funds in cases where the strikes are hopeless and ill-advised, and the appeal for funds must be refused, or it will come as a useless burden upon the members.

The first strike of the Alliance that shows what effect an untimely move causes is the strike of the Compton Mills, in Centerville, R. I. The Local went out against the expressed will of the District, and after an ineffectual struggle, it had to go down under the weight that was forced upon it.

The cigarmakers in New York give a parallel case. They had made no preparation; they had scarcely discussed the matter; but, without a word of warning and with great uncertainty existing, they went out. They so little understood what they were after that they again returned, and then once more went out. This time they brought fewer with them, and it was only a short time before demoralization set in, and the ranks of the strikers were broken.

We must insist upon maintaining discipline, and we must understand that, unless it is enforced, the history of the Alliance will be the history of many another organization that has gone down because of this fatal blindness in matters of importance. It takes much to teach the working class, and our mission should be to place our class upon such ground that its position will be unassailable. Despite this disastrous history of past years, the coal miners are now on strike under the same conditions—or rather under worse conditions—than obtained in past years. They have sent riot out of the ground to face a foe whose strength they have not tried to estimate, whose power is unknown to them, and whose viciousness is equalled only by its ability to make that viciousness felt.

The coal miners present the worst effects of pure and simple unionism. That in itself should lead us to harder endeavors and to a greater desire to make the trades unionism movement worthy of the working class and capable of carrying on its fight. The miners have been shot down. They deliberately place themselves in a position to be shot down again. So much uncertainty has prevailed that at present many of them do not know whether or not they are on strike. They do not know whence they will obtain support, but they have been out before, and vainly fought, so they come out again to fight a still more vain fight.

Another strike that proves our point is that of the street car employees at St. Louis. They had "public sympathy," such as it was, and they had most of their men out, yet they were not only beaten, but they were shot and clubbed. They did not know where their strength was; they had not estimated their opposition; they placed a foolish reliance on chance, and they were ignominiously defeated.

To obviate this state of affairs we must see that the possibility of this being duplicated in the Alliance is eliminated. This cannot be done if the Locals are allowed to go into any back-stroke strike, and trust to luck for the outcome. We shall be forced for the safety of the organization, and for a conservation of the strength of the organization, to build in such a way that all our energy can be directed in the right direction, instead of being forced to use so much of it to repair the damage that has come about by allowing the Locals to act upon their own volition in all matters.

THE STAMP SYSTEM.

Since the introduction of the stamp system, many of the Locals have seen fit to ignore the whole matter, and to believe that it is of no concern whether or not they comply fully with the requirements of the constitution and live up to its laws. This also must be rectified, and every Local should at once proceed to carry out the wishes of the organization, and adopt the stamp system as it was intended. The quarterly report is a matter of the utmost importance. Some Locals are slow in this matter, and do not send in the report until late. Others care so little about it that they send in no report at all. This also must be looked after, and we must place the matter in such a way that the reports will reach the central body, so that it will know just where the strength of the organization lies, and just where it may look for support.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

The calls for an organizer during the year have been constant, and because of the remissness of the Locals we have been unable to respond to them. We must have men to push the organization, and in order to push the organization, we must have money. Last year a call was made upon the Locals to hold some kind of an entertainment for the purpose of obtaining money. One Local responded. This is an intolerable condition of affairs, and

it should be the duty of this convention to make recommendations that can be enforced. We suggest that action be taken, and that we place in operation some plan to raise funds for organizing purposes.

THE DAILY PEOPLE.

It is another matter that should have your attention. Its advantages to us is beyond estimation, and for that reason we should push it, and do what we can to extend its influence. All Locals, all members of Locals should be unremitting in their efforts to increase its sale, and to use it for the purpose of building up the Alliance. In those places where it is impossible to have it for sale on the news stands, care should be taken to have subscribers for the mailing edition. It would also be well to use the WEEKLY PEOPLE, and especially see that some effort is made to employ its columns for the purpose of giving information in the different trade matters. We suggest that an effort be made to have a special department in the WEEKLY PEOPLE for this matter, and that a request to that effect be made.

THE S. T. & L. A. AND THE S. L. P.

It is also necessary to have a pamphlet which defines absolutely the relation of the Alliance to the Socialist Labor Party. We hope for definite action on this point, and recommend that some measures be taken to assure the appearance of the pamphlet before winter.

The most encouraging thing in the last convention of the Party was the resolution calling upon all members to leave all offices in the old unions. This will undoubtedly yet be followed by a demand for all Party members to withdraw from the old unions and join the organization of their class, instead of remaining members of an organization that is the deadly enemy of our class.

Pure and simple unions have refused to recognize the cards of the Alliance. Among them are the Boot and Shoe Workers, the International Machinists, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. Their ground for such action seems to be that they recognize in the Alliance a foe that is steadily dragging them to light, and that is freeing the working class from the ill effects of their crookedness.

THE LABEL.

The matter of labels must also be looked after. It has been the custom to issue printer's labels to mixed Locals, but this opens the way for many complications. In Detroit a label was issued, and the man to whom it was issued violated the instructions by employing men who were not members of the Alliance. Then the I. T. U. tried to obtain an injunction against us on the ground that it was an infringement upon their label. In the first trial the case was thrown out of court. Then when we found that the man had violated the rules governing the use of the label, we withdrew it from him, and the case was discontinued.

Everything said leads up to one conclusion. We must draw the lines more sharply, and we must define everything that now remains obscure. There must be no flaw in our armor, and in order to reach this point, we must give the enemy no grounds for attack. We do not care what they may think or say. The thing that counts is how they feel. When they have felt the blows of the Alliance, when we have demonstrated to them the fact that we have a solid, well-drilled, intelligent, fighting body of men, they must either retreat, or else they must fall beneath our attacks. There is little to be said in closing. This convention must place itself on record as being more clear in its aims, more unerring in its endeavors, and even more stalwart in its attacks than any of its predecessors.

By order of the G. E. B. of the S. T. & L. A.

WM. L. BROWER,
General Secretary.

Contradictions As to Wages.

The United States Census reports on the condition of Labor are always manipulated with the view of making it appear that wages are increasing all over the country. If wages were not actually decreasing at a steady rate, the misrepresentations of these falsifiers for political purposes would appear quite modest, for they do not attempt to show any great increase, merely contending themselves with a slight fraction of a percent, but where there has been from forty to sixty per cent. decrease in the very period they quote, it can be seen that the lie is really worthy of the skillful gentlemen who tell it.

But in the very house of its friends the wage-increase lie receives a rude buffet. The capitalists who are credited with advancing wages not only claim in their organs and the prospectuses which they send to investors that the labor power which they buy has not become dearer, but that its cost has been reduced and that wages have been and are decreasing, by leaps of ten, thirty or forty per cent.

What is the meaning of this contradiction? Why does the Census, controlled by capitalists, strenuously say wages are increasing, while the capitalist trade papers gladly announce the contrary fact of decline?

The capitalist needs the support of the wage workers on the political field. He bends every energy to the task of making the working-class voter believe that conditions are steadily improving for the wage worker. For this he retains such experts as Gompers, Gunton, Wright, et al., to doctor up the already highly colored figures given by manufacturers. Hence, claims of wage increases in the Census—that is the political side.

On the other hand the capitalist desires to entice investors into buying stock in the business. He wants to sell shares. Now, no man with common sense will invest his money in an industry where the greatest item of cost is continually increasing. Wages is such an item of expense. Hence, the capitalist drops the "wage increase" buncombe and tells the truth to the prospective investor: Wages are steadily decreasing and profits are correspondingly increasing—that is the business side of it.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

The Reception Tendered the Pioneers of Socialism in America—How They Were Misrepresented, Abused, and the Measures Advocated Against Them—Lessons That Can Be Drawn From the Earlier Days and Applied to Our Times.

The path of the Socialist has at no time been one of roses. When the pioneers of the movement commenced their work in this country they found that the capitalist class had been educated up to an appreciation of their effect, while their own fellow workmen were totally ignorant on the subject.

The capitalist class to-day knows the Socialist, and knowing, hates him. Much of the prejudice and ignorance have been removed from the working class, but much yet remains to be removed.

For the sake of the younger men who are now conducting the fight, we insert the following shriek, taken from the "Christian Statesman" of December 1878. The old party members who went through the storm of vituperation can sit back and appreciate it. The newer members can find in it increased reason for carrying on our work.

A MORAL QUARANTINE.

"A new pestilence threatens the United States, more virulent than the fever which has desolated the South. The fever was terribly destructive of life and in some places threatened the prosperity and even the existence of communities. But time will repair the ravages and soothe the sorrows it has left in its track. The new plague, however, once allowed to gain headway, would seize upon the vitals of the body politic, would destroy the constitution of society itself, and leave no hope of restoration.

"When during the war it was surmised that rats infested with pestilence had been sent from Charleston to New York for the purpose of spreading plague at the North, the whole North cried out with horror at such a barbarous mode of warfare, and the South was forward to repudiate a suggestion so fiendish. But it is now deliberately proposed to ship to America thousands of men whom Germany can no longer endure; men whose pestilential doctrines threaten destruction to the family, to property, to home, to society itself; men, themselves the pests of the community, who are infecting their comrades, and especially the young, with the fever of license and destruction, with hatred of law and right, of God and man!

These outcasts of European society, these cast-off rats all steeped with infection, are to be dumped in cargoes upon the shores of the United States to spread their poison over the whole land. I warn my countrymen of the danger and beg them betimes to apply the remedy. What the remedy is it is easy to see; and Congress is empowered by the Constitution to apply it. We enforce a quarantine against contagious diseases, we prohibit the importation of cattle suspected of the plague, and we refuse the landing upon our shores of criminals emptied from foreign jails; let us now set up a moral quarantine against German Socialists. The right of the Government to do this is distinctly recognized in the ninth section of the first Article of the Constitution: 'The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by any Congress prior to the year 1808.' This was intended to cover for twenty years the African slave trade, without verbally recognizing the traffic. Now, by restraining Congress for a fixed term of years from prohibiting the migration or importation of any class of foreigners, the Constitution clearly recognized the right of prohibiting immigration as vested in Congress, and allowed the exercise of that right after 1808. In that year Congress did put forth that right by prohibiting the further introduction into the country of persons intended to be used as slaves. Of course the same power which prohibited the migration of stolen Africans can prohibit the migration of run away Germans or proscribed Irishmen. The voluntariness or involuntariness of the migration, its cause or its purpose, has nothing to do with the right of Congress to prohibit it. The reasons for prohibiting the immigration of any class of foreigners lie solely in the judgment of Congress itself.

Now in this case the reasons are most forcible and urgent. First of all, the interests of labor in America demand that some restraint shall be put upon immigration. Years ago, when the delusion of an ever-accelerating prosperity led to the formation of societies for the encouragement of immigration, and agencies were established in Europe, and books and every means were distributed to stimulate 'the immigration or importation of such persons' as many of the western States 'thought proper to admit,' I was so unpopular and so unpopular that I was to be treated as a philanthropic (?) as to protest against the whole scheme, and to insist that immigration should be left to the natural, healthy influence of trade laws without adventitious bribes or helps. Already

before the war it seemed to me that we were stimulating immigration beyond our national power of absorption, and thereby deceiving foreigners, wronging our native workmen and precipitating upon ourselves the evils of the Old World. The painful experiences of the past five years have verified these forebodings. When the pinch came it proved that we had more workmen than work, more of everybody and everything than we were able to provide for and sustain. We do not need a million more laborers to be brought into the country. There is nothing for them to do. Workmen will increase fast enough by natural law when the demand for production and the opportunities for labor shall increase under normal conditions of trade.

Next, the safety of the commonwealth and the prosperity of all forms of industry require that the Socialists of Germany shall be refused admission into the United States. There is a great hue and cry for checking Chinese immigration. But, whatever mischief may be in this, the Chinese do not assail our political institutions, do not swell the army of voters led by demagogues, do not make awr upon society. They only ask to be let alone in their work. But these German Socialists would go to America primarily to work but to vote, and up to the legal time of voting to agitate for the overthrow of society and the realization of that communistic scheme of robbery and anarchy which they are balked in attempting in their native land. Socialism is not native to American society. The leaders and agitators of communism in America are chiefly foreigners. They already boast of the abolition of banks, of corporations, of property, of society, which they will affect by the votes or the violence of their secret organizations. The laws may not permit their extinction until they shall challenge this by violence, but surely law and right can prevent the swelling of their numbers from abroad. We can refuse to receive upon our shores men who would come by the thousands to the avowed purpose of using the institutions of freedom for the destruction of all that gives to freedom its value. If government cannot protect its citizens against such an enemy, to what purpose does government exist?

There can be no sentimental plea in behalf of these German Socialists as fugitives from oppression. That they are not oppressors as laborers is clear from the fact that they are free to do all the work which is to be had in Germany in these hard times. That they are not oppressed politicians is shown in the facts that, at the recent election, they polled more votes than before, and that their representatives in parliament had the utmost freedom of speech, even to the extreme of vilifying the government and threatening revolution. They are to be restrained from plotting the overthrow of society. And is that a reason why America should proffer them a home? Shall the refuge of the oppressed be turned into the receptacle of the filth and obscuring of the nations? Rather let her be quick to raise a barrier against such an invasion.

This can be easily accomplished. A government which has turned its custom house into an inquisition against inoffensive citizens, prying into their trunks and thrusting its nose into their handbags to tax their gloves and handkerchiefs, can surely invent some method of identifying a smuggler of communistic poison. The task is easy enough. Let it be announced that no immigrant from Germany shall be permitted to land in the United States who does not bring a certificate from the police of his own locality, attested by an American consul, that he is not a Socialist, and that any vessel bringing an immigrant without such certificate shall be compelled to carry him back, and shall be fined \$500 for each offense. If Congress will pass such a law to take effect immediately, and order it to be notified to the German government, it will perform a duty of patriotism and of public safety that will deserve the thanks of the whole country, and especially of the honest workmen of every class and nationality. The act would do good to all and harm to none—'Berliner,' Correspondent of the Christian Union.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.

The capitalist of that day recognized the new force. It was the time when Joseph Cook was delivering his lectures on what he called 'Socialism,' and when the movement was making strenuous efforts to gain a political position. The above shows the sort of opponent we had to face, and a careful study of it will prove that he has grown no better.

This is a fine year for the leg-puller Croker has a number of young millionaires on the book who want to go to Congress, and Platt has a firm grasp on a Vanderbilt and other fat ones. The workmen can take their choice of Republican and Democratic millions

PITTSBURG AROUSED.

The Socialist Labor Party Parade An Eye-Opener.

The March of the Militant Hosts of Labor Across Pittsburgh and Allegheny Makes the Capitalists Politicians Shiver—Malloney and Remmel Address a Tremendous Crowd.

(Special to the DAILY PEOPLE.)

PITTSBURG, PA., Sept. 23.—The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance Convention which was opened here on the 20th, finished its business on Friday afternoon, and on Saturday night the delegates were tendered a reception at Carnegie Hall, Allegheny, by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance locally and the Allegheny County of the Socialist Labor Party.

A parade of the class-conscious workmen preceded the reception, and the politicians who have in the past regarded the wage workers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny as voting cattle are asking each other what has happened to make rebels of their one-time subjects.

The Socialists from the South Side, marching from their headquarters to the foot of Smithfield street and were joined by the Troy Hill branch and the various locals.

Then twelve hundred strong they marched across Pittsburgh to Allegheny, bearing transparencies which aroused the crowds lining the sidewalks to cheers. "Coal Combine gives \$1,000 for an armory, \$25 to Galveston sufferers." "We fight the capitalist 365 days in the year," are samples of the dozens of mottoes which caused the Rep-Dem politicians to curse and the working people to cheer.

Up Smithfield street to Fifth avenue, to Federal street and into Carnegie Hall, was the route, and there has not been a parade in Pittsburgh or Allegheny for years which has caused so much genuine enthusiasm among the toilers.

Carnegie Hall was filled with an eager crowd, who were there to hear the Socialist Labor Party, candidate for President, and his running mate, Valentine Remmel, who was known to hundreds there as a glass worker.

William J. Eberle, an Allegheny boy who spent for the men who were driven to strike by the inhumanity of the Schoen Steel Car Company in the year of 1899, endeavored him to every consciousness worker in the nation, as chairman. He called the meeting under in that direct manner for which Socialists are noted, and introduced Valentine Remmel, of Pittsburgh, Vice-President candidate. Mr. Remmel's speech was listened to attentively, and heartily applauded. He told the history of the Socialist movement, showed why the Socialist Labor Party is so well hated by the capitalists and their emissary the labor fakir.

Mr. Malloney was the next speaker and he made the people glad they came. He exposed the rascality of the pure and simple fakirs, ripped open the false pretenses of the Republican-Democratic party and plainly stated not only what the objects of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance are, but how to attain them. Again and again he was compelled to pause by the cheers of the audience.

W. E. Brower, General Secretary of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, then addressed the crowd on the necessity of earnestness and honesty in the Labor Movement.

More than 2,000 people attended the meeting in the hall and 3,000 copies of the DAILY PEOPLE were distributed during the evening. The meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock with three cheers for the Socialist Labor Party, three cheers for the Alliance and three cheers for Malloney and Remmel.

HARD AT IT IN HOBOKEN.

The Kind of Work That Will Roll Up a Big S. L. P. Vote.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Branches 1 and 2, Hoboken (German and American) held a joint meeting on Thursday, Sept. 20, to consider ways and means to conduct a vigorous campaign in Hoboken. Comrade A. Schroeder acted as chairman, H. Schreck as secretary. It was decided to hire Old Fellows Hall, the largest hall, for next Friday, Sept. 21, at which night Malloney is booked. A collection was taken up to pay for the hall and other expenses, and \$18 realized. A wagon will be hired to make the trip to Hoboken for three nights before the meeting. A comrade will be equipped with a transparency on the North River ferries on Thursday and Friday nights. Six thousand cards announcing the meeting will be ordered by a committee consisting of Comrades Schroeder and A. Mendel. Comrades Zimmerman and Whitteyer will act as a committee on the other work. The organizer was instructed to engage other prominent speakers for the meeting. In place of Comrade J. E. H. Schreck was elected secretary of campaign committee. Every member present pledged himself to make this meeting a grand success. Next meeting of both branches takes place on Tuesday, Sept. 25, at headquarters, 307 Fifth street. Every member should make it his duty to be present.

HENRY P. SCHRECK, Sec., 134 Garden street, Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 24.

NIGHT SCENE IN NEW YORK.

An Incident in Metropolitan Life Not Touched Upon By Mauna Prosperity Mouthers.

Every night a little after twelve, there is to be seen on the Bowery between Fifth and Sixth streets a spectacle which constitutes a bitter satire on the perverted utterances of Republican stump orators about prosperity and the full dinner pail. In the middle of the street under the elevated railroad may be seen at the place and time mentioned a long line of wretchedly clad, hungry men, young and old, filing slowly past a spot at which are stationed two men in charge of an old egg box and two barrels. On one of the barrels is set a battered old coffee urn. The box and presumably the other barrel contains stale bread, in chunks and slices, such as accumulated in all restaurants and which some restaurant keepers often experience difficulty in getting rid of. Each outcast, as his turn comes, receives a quantity of the bread. Most of them use their hats as receptacles, but now and then one is seen more fastidious than his comrades in misery who has provided himself with an old newspaper. If the fare is poor, the supply is generous, for each hat is filled and the bread is supplemented by a measure of hot coffee in a chipped and blackened delf cup. And there they stand under the railroad, munching and sipping with that silent humility which characterizes the outcast who has all but lost the very idea of self-respect. There they stand! Young men blighted at the threshold of life; middle-aged men broken in their prime and gray-haired men who have reached this state through heaven knows what tortuous, devious ways.

If this spectacle is a satire on the "full dinner pail" shout it is also a reproach, a bitter biting reproach upon the social system under which it became possible.

It is a marvel to see these unfortunates in this condition at this time of the year, with election day so close at hand. For the time has now arrived when the so-called "tough citizen" leaves the poorhouse, the jail, and the wandering life on the road, to flock to the cheap hotels so plentiful on the Bowery and Park Row and the various other parts of the city. There they are cared for by the tender-hearted politician—cared for till election day at any rate, and perhaps for a week or two longer; and the amount of favor extended to them is in proportion to their audacity as repeaters.

NEWS FROM ITALY.

Italian Socialists Send Greetings to the Socialists of America.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.—I must begin by sending, in the name of the Italian comrades, the most sincere greetings to the DAILY PEOPLE, hoping that the paper's unflinching efforts may lead to glorious victories and the final popular conquest of the future.

Our task is harder than yours. You now enjoy a political freedom that we still lack. Nevertheless, with you also, there are still serious obstacles to overcome, and battles to win. Forward, comrades of America! Ours is the future. May your example come to our aid in our own struggle and to light our path, showing us the shortest route to take.

As was to be expected, the idiotic assassination of King Humbert, committed by Gaetano Bresci, has in no wise aided the progress of the Italian proletariat. On the contrary, it will only afford new pretext to the government for persecutions, to prevent our propaganda of principles and the economic organization of the proletariat forces. It will be one more fact to prove that no crime can have any result other than injurious to public welfare.

So far the government has not yet taken any extraordinary measures against the popular parties, least of all against the Socialist Labor Party. There have been arrests, but that is an every day occurrence to which we are accustomed. Nevertheless, the old Cabinet Minister, Saffaro, is very cunning, and any thing may be expected from him. The stupid and blind reaction that to-day dominates Italy, and is master of almost the whole press, will push him—if he is anxious to keep his post—to satisfy its demands.

The King, himself, who, it seems, loves to put on the airs of the German Emperor, will hasten to demand of his Prime Minister, to persecute us. His military notions, his wish to govern instead of ruling as a truly constitutional monarch, are of such nature that they never find favor with the Socialists. He will be driven, will ye tell us, to show himself unqualifiedly our irreconcilable enemy.

The Sch of next month the Italian Socialist Labor Party will open its Convention in Rome. It is now three years, since '97, that the party has not been able to hold its National Convention, hindered therefrom by persecutions set on foot by the government, the true representative of the capitalist class. We hope that the police will not interfere with us this time.

The convention will be of very great importance, both by reason of the fact itself, and of its order of business. The political and the economic organization will be discussed, also the action of the party in Parliament and in the municipalities. Then there will be questions on tactics, on reform issues, on immigration.

I shall typist to you in full. Rome, Sept. 3.

HE FLOORED THEM.

Campagne Stumps the Officers by Uttering a Simple Word.

Some Are Frightened, Others Shocked by His Indiscretion, and They Attempt to Take His Antithesis Away From Him—The Ridiculous Ignorance of Government Employees.

The Barge Office has been trembling in a corner during the past few days because the officers have run-up against new things. They were told to select all men who might create a disturbance during the elections. English trades unionists who come here to advocate no politics in the unions are given twenty-five cents and a blessing and allowed to depart in peace. The continental unionists are different, and when one of them is met, he is instantly subjected to all sorts of ignominy and abuse.

Achille Campagne did not meet with the approval of the authorities, and he had to undergo a microscopic examination. He looked intelligent; he answered readily, and he did not seem to be a man that could get three times on a voting list in a Tammany district during the coming election.

He was asked what his political belief was, and the Democrats looked at the Republicans and the Republicans looked at the Democrats in expectation as they waited for a reply.

"I am a Socialist," Campagne said. "Ah," said one-wise individual present, as he made ready to write Campagne's deportation papers, "You are an Anarchist."

"I am no such thing. Anarchy is the very antithesis of Socialism."

One man, new to his work, fled, and the hardened and courageous ones turned pale. They gasped and shuddered. Here was a man who had an antithesis on his person. An able-bodied officer ran forward to take it away from him, but he was restrained, and the more cautious ones decided to make him produce it in court, as it might be dangerous to have it exposed just now.

"You're an antithesis, hey?" said one. "How long has this been going on?"

The Socialist looked upon the display of ignorance in surprise, and then said: "It is antithesis. Now the dynamic."

"He's going to dynamite us!" yelled someone. "Send for Powder!"

The Barge Office was in an uproar, and men scurried hither and thither telling about the arrival who had come to this country to dynamite them with an antithesis. Some men thought of resigning from their dangerous work, but this step was prevented by one person consulting a dictionary. Then all the employees of the Barge Office, all of whom had "passed" a civil service examination became exceedingly knowing on the subject of antithesis. Of course Socialism was that. They knew it in the first place. They would forgive the culprit this time, but he must never again introduce a word of more than two syllables, or an idea of one. Then they returned to a consideration of the amount of intelligence it takes to pass a civil service examination, and be a great man.

HE FOUND OUT.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.—A reporter of the "Argus" of this city had attempted to cause trouble at one of our meetings here recently.

He interrupted the speaker to ask if a certain party member had not also been a speaker at a Democratic meeting. He was informed that such was not the case, and he became violent. Then Pierce, who was on the platform, jumped on him with both feet. He still persisted and was given the lie direct.

The crowd, most of whom knew the falseness of the man's statement, gave him the laugh, and he retired to his editorial attic, boiling with rage, and sore from the consciousness of defeat. So very sore was he, in fact, that he proceeded to place his bile on paper, and the faster he wrote, the more angry he became.

The thing that particularly sent him into a torrid feeling was the advertising given to the DAILY PEOPLE. When he heard that, he fled, vowing vengeance. His vow materialized in part as follows:

"Mr. Pierce's expressions of love for 'capitalistic newspapers,' idiots of reporters, 'red-tinked yellow sheets' was pathetic in the extreme. Of all the blatherers who invade public thoroughfares none is entitled to more prominence. Where he dug up the stereotyped expressions of love for the newspapers only the gentleman who spouted them knows. The seven fiends grew disgusted and went inside, leaving the irritated Socialist speaking to the children, who were too innocent to understand, and only listened because the man appeared so funny. As 'capitalistic newspapers' cannot throw away valuable space to utterances of such men, he therefore is saved the ridicule of thousands by not publishing his overheated, nonsensical remarks. Seidman has a man made such an attempt to denounce newspapers and newspaper men in the streets of Albany, but the newest blatherer is of little importance."

Just think! That is only about a fifth of the "valuable" space he could not give to us. He was the warmest man that ever left a Socialist meeting, and hereafter will acquire the good habit of leaving them alone. He was so much walked on that he did not dare to speak back while he was in the crowd, but he bottled up his venom for publication. The party here in Albany is making such headway that there is a great fluttering of vile birds, and this is only one of the latest indications.

The "Argus" would do well to obtain a man who has sense enough not to expose his lack of sense in public.

George H. Stevenson.

Albany, Sept. 10.

LABOR A PAWN.

How and Why the Fleece is Utilize Strike of the Workers.

The below is taken from the "Financial" column of the New York "Times." It may help to throw light on the miners' strike. At any rate it does throw light upon what the fleecers of labor utilize strikes for, and how they gamble on the miseries of the workers. This article has all the value of an admission against one's own interest, coming as it does from "The Times," the mouthpiece of capitalist gamblers.

"It may be that we are close to incidents that will affect a change from the comatose condition. So far Wall street gives practically no heed to what developments in the coal regions. Brokers and speculators profess to believe that the strike now beginning will quickly end in a fiasco. It is insisted in Wall street that the miners are without genuine grievances, that the great mass of anthracite workmen are disposed to join the strike and that they quit work only upon grounds of sympathy which must speedily vanish; and there will be, so Wall street is persuaded, no public support for the unemployed men. If boisterousness, or worse, develops, there seems to be here a firm conviction that the law will operate with promptness to protect the public peace. Such views at this preliminary point are reassuring to dealers in securities. But if, perchance, Wall street optimism is astray; if this strike becomes genuinely serious, if it is protracted, if riots are bred and a public sympathy does develop, there will be stern problems confronting some security holders."

"People who have followed Wall street assurances for a year and more past have become used to the declaration that we have a coal trust—a combination of capital further extending than in any other industrial quarter. On the Stock Exchange there is practical unanimity in the understanding that the entire anthracite coal business of this country has drifted into concentrated ownership—or concentrated control, at least. Less than half a dozen capitalists are now able to direct the policy of the anthracite trade of the country; and this group of half a dozen comprises financiers whose interests, not only in this but in many other quarters, are identical. For a trust in any of the necessities of life scant sympathy can be marshalled. The Ice Trust illustration in this city has involved chiefly the matter of oppressing the consumer through attempts at extortion. In the coal situation Wall street has for months past been daily expectant of official announcements that prices must advance materially—it being the general understanding that only an opportune occasion was awaited for the marking up of rates upon consumers. Over and over again we have had based upon vague reports that advances in prices were about to be ordered, and so practically universal is the expectation that such advances are certain that it has required but occasional hints to give substantial lifts to Jersey Central, Reading and the rest."

"From inside sources there have come declarations that no coal trust exists; that the price of coal will be ruled wholly by the laws of demand and supply; that only ordinary trade influences will operate—that there will be no arbitrary change in prices to the consumer. But such official statements have merely provoked smiles in the Stock Exchange district, it being taken for granted that the denials were Pickwickian purely, that though the coal trust exists it cannot be so in name, for reasons easy to comprehend. That actual concentrated control does prevail in the anthracite coal trade is not at all a matter open to any manner of doubt or dispute."

"Thus extraordinary issues are forward in the battle just opening in the mountains of Pennsylvania. There is the first real big conflict between capital and labor since the making of trusts became the fashion. Hitherto labor, in its contests, has been opposed to capital unopposed, various corporations not infrequently anxious to benefit at one another's expense. Hitherto, however, capital has not stood as a trust, and there may be now found some qualifying elements in the tendency of public sentiment. The chief purpose of trusts—to make money, and the public has no other notion of trust objects."

The number of young men in the colleges who will be forced to earn their tuition out of school hours, increased greatly this year. The machine-made degree counts for little, but there is frequently a tremendous amount of energy put into getting it. Knowledge is not the aim of most of the students. What they wish is a little handicap in earning a living, to fit themselves up for sale at a higher price, and to become the possessors of a more marketable brand of labor power. But in going to school these sons of the working class have the odds against them. They cannot both work and study, and at the same time obtain the best results. An education is worth much sacrifice, but if it is all sacrifice, it is not even worth considering. A man who jumps from his books to hard labor that will pay him enough to get back at his books for a few hours each day, makes a sacrifice that will tell on him, mentally, morally, and physically for the rest of his life. It is the State's duty to educate a man if he wishes it, and it is a State's duty to turn that education to the best advantage of the State. Under the present condition, the State stands in a man's way, and the man grows powerful only when he can wrong the State.

ELECTRIC POWER.

Experiments In Prussia With Canal Boats.

A Difficult Section Chosen for Experiments—The Purpose Is to Test the Possibilities of Electric Traction for Large Barges—The System Capable of Meeting All Needs.

Some interesting experiments in boat traction by means of electric locomotives were recently made in behalf of the Prussian government by Messrs. Siemens & Halske of Berlin. The scene of operations was a short length of the Pinow canal, which forms a portion of the waterway between Berlin and Stettin and is traversed every year by about 25,000 to 26,000 boats each way. The craft used are in the main barges, some 132 feet in length by 15 feet 6 inches beam, carrying 150 to 175 tons. There are also a few steam barges employed, which carry about 150 tons, and can tow a second barge. The traffic to Berlin is much heavier than toward Stettin, and as a consequence the fourths of the barges return light from the metropolis. Traction is generally effected by horses, there being a towpath on each bank, but on the down journey man traction is not infrequently relied on. In any case the speed is low and, including stops, does not average more than about one mile and a quarter an hour.

The section of canal used for the experiments selected owing to its physical difficulties, presenting as it does several curves, in one of which with only 328 feet radius the waterway is spanned by a railway bridge. The line laid down for the towing engine was of one-meter (3.28 feet, gauge, the outer rail weighing 18.2 pounds per yard, while the inner, which was fixed on the inner edge of the towpath, weighed 8.1 pounds per yard. These rails, which were of the flange type, were laid partly on sleepers ballasted with gravel and partly on blocks of concrete, weighing 220 pounds each in the case of the heavier principal rail, and half this in the case of the other rail. This arrangement costs more per mile than the sleepers, but has been found less expensive to maintain. Though no wharf actually existed on the length of canal experimented on, the arrangements necessary were fully tested. At one point the line was raised to a height of 9 feet 6 inches above the level of the towpath, being carried on posts and brackets. The carrying posts were 12 inches in diameter, and were spaced at 18 feet 8 inches. A cap piece spanned the gap between posts and the principal rail was laid directly on this cap piece, while the other was carried by a stringer, supported at each post on brackets.

The conductor for the current was supported on pine posts 23 feet long, located 33 to 44 yards apart. It consisted of eight-millimeter wire, carried by porcelain insulators. The principal rail served as conductor for the return current. The source of power was a fifteen-horse-power portable engine, driving a nine-kilowatt dynamo; and a large storage battery was also provided. The extreme dimensions of the towing locomotive were 6 feet 10 inches in length by 4 feet 10 inches wide. Its total weight was two tons, but the motor was so placed that only one-fifth of this total came on the accessory rail. The motor provided was much more powerful than necessary for the work in hand, as it was capable of working at the rate of 14 to 15 horse-power. Since, however, these experiments were merely preliminary ones intended to test the possibilities of electric traction for large barges, the excess power was supplied intentionally, and the resistance requisite to call forth the full powers of the motors was in some of the experiments provided by rafter. These experiments showed the system to be capable of meeting all needs, working, as it did, with safety and economy.

The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, the young millionaire preacher, has just been credited with an attempt to rescue a girl from a life of prostitution. As he is an upholder and beneficiary of the capitalist system, and as that system forces hundreds of thousands of young girls into a life of shame every year against their will, this young man convicts himself of being either a hypocritical poseur or an ignoramus. Which is it?

The yellow "World" wakes indignant over the fact that the Steel and Wire Trust sold to European customers cheaper than to American. The Trust was selling its own goods. It has as much right to charge its European customers less, as the "World" has to force its newspapers and sell more cheaply to news companies. The logic of private ownership is that the owner can do as he pleases with his goods.

The Daily People.

The attention of the readers of the Weekly People is called to the following:

IT IS NECESSARY TO USE ALL OUR ENERGY IN PUSHING THE AGITATION.

IN ORDER TO DO THIS WE MUST WORK EVERY DAY.

THE DAILY PEOPLE,

the only English Socialist paper in the world, can perform this work.

ITS EDITORIALS MAKE SOCIALISTS.
ITS SPECIAL ARTICLES BUILD UP THE MOVEMENT.
ITS NEWS COLUMNS ARE REPLETIVE WITH THE LATEST AND MOST RELIABLE INFORMATION.
ITS EFFICIENCY IS OF A NATURE THAT CANNOT BE DUPLICATED ANYWHERE.

HELP THE WORK ALONG

BY PUSHING THE MAILING LIST OF THE DAILY PEOPLE.

IT TAKES THE PLACE OF SPEAKERS.

IT CAN GO WHERE SPEAKERS CANNOT GO.

IT APPEARS EVERY DAY.

ITS WORK CANNOT BE SIDE-TRACKED.

In order to assist the Sections in this matter, we have arranged for the following:

We shall make a specialty, during the campaign of one month's subscribers.

The Party members, readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE, sympathizers and all who are interested in the welfare of the working class should send in at least enough names to make a mailing list of 200,000 readers before November.

BEGIN YOUR WORK TO-NIGHT.

CONTINUE IT TO-MORROW.

IT WILL BOOM THE VOTE OF MALLONEY AND REMMEL.

IT WILL HASTEN THE DAY OF FREEDOM.

During the Campaign we shall send the Daily People for One Month for

FORTY CENTS.

Rush in the subscriptions, and circulate the DAILY PEOPLE everywhere.

THE PRICE IS ONLY:

1 Month, 40 Cents; 3 Months, \$1.00; 6 Months, \$2.00; 1 Year, \$3.50.

Sunday Edition, with Special Features, \$1.00 a Year; 50 Cents for Six Months.

IF YOU CANNOT GET A MAN FOR A YEAR, GET HIM FOR SIX MONTHS.

IF SIX MONTHS ARE TOO MUCH, SEND IN THREE MONTHS.

IF THREE MONTHS ARE TOO MUCH, GET HIM FOR A MONTH.

AFTER THAT HE WILL WANT THE PAPER.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS OF BOSTON, No. 45 Elliot street, Rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room open every evening. Wage-workers welcome.

SECTION BRANK COUN. S.L.P. The County Committee representing the section meets every Sunday, 10 a.m. in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Spruce field avenue, Newark, N. J. 485

SECTION LOS ANGELES, L.P. Headquarters and free reading room, 205 1/2 So. Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p.m. Foresters Temple, 129 1/2 W. First street, corner Spring. 455

SECTION BUFFALO, S.L.P. BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Gen. sec. at, near Michigan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism every Monday, 8 p.m. except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along. 461

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274 S. T. & L. A. meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 8 p.m. at 235 E. 35th street. Sec'y, J. Walberg. 408

NEW HAVEN, CONN. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p.m. S.L.P. headquarters, 853 Grand av. Westville, N. J. meets every 3d Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome. 423

BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY Headquarters, No. 45 Elliot St., rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room. Open every evening. Wage-workers welcome.

ANDINAVIAN S.E. S.L.P. Br. 1, meets 4th Sunday of month, 8 p.m. at 10 o'clock, s.m. at 235 E. 35th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian weekly, Arbetearen. 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH 2, meets 1st and 3d Sunday of month, at 10 a.m. at Lincoln Hall, 519 Atlantic av. Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Tuesday evening, 8 p.m. at Club rooms, southwest corner 11th street and First avenue. Pool Parlor open every evening. 41

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of month, 230 p.m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown Ave. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tuesday evening same place. 41

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA. MEETINGS at Headquarters, No. 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Free lectures every Sunday, 3 p.m. Speakers' Club every Wednesday, 8 p.m. State Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 9 a.m. Section Pittsburgh, Central Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 7:30 p.m. Pittsburgh District Alliance, No. 16, S. T. & L. A. meets 2d Sunday of every month, 11 a.m. Machinists Local, No. 100, S. T. & L. A. meets every 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 p.m. Mixed Local, No. 191, meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday, 8 p.m. at 14 Lay street, Allegheny, Pa. 18th Ward Branch of Allegheny, meets every 2d and 4th Sunday, 8 p.m. at 14 Lay street, Allegheny, Pa.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS of 34th and 50th A.D.'s, 481 White ave. Business meeting every Friday evening. Free reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper taken. 449

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every Monday evening, 8 p.m. at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Rouse street, New York City. Daily People stamp may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson, Assistant Organizer, 177 First avenue, E. 51st, Financial Secretary, 562 Canal street; Julius Hammer, Recording Secretary, 304 Bivington street. 410

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S.L.P., meets 1st Sunday of month, 10 a.m. at headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Club, 78 Springfield ave. Newark. Address communications to John Homack, secretary, 105 Third street, Jersey City, 444

WATERS ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston at Telephone call, 2521 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 8 p.m. 410

WEST HARTLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 219 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p.m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.

Section Hartford, S. L. P., meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at S. L. P. Hall, 582 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. Local No. 207, meets 2d and 4th Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

your instance it is too puerile. Socialism does not claim to be a system that will satisfy whims and settle disputes among idiots. The man whose "happiness depends" upon living in one of the thousands and hundreds of thousands of houses is not sane. Such cases belong to the domain of medicine, not to that of politics.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Harry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Beards street, New York.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS.—Thomas Curran, Secretary, Room 13, 557 Westminister street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.—24 New Beards street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notes.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily People Building on Monday evening, September 24, in the chair.

In the minutes for September 17 it was recorded that a Section had been organized at Tazewell, Illinois. It should have read Wesley City, Illinois. Minutes corrected accordingly.

Receipts for the week \$31.70; expenditures, \$34.38.

A communication was received from Spokane, Washington, announcing that the Section there had been reorganized. Matter is laid over until the State Committee is heard from.

Sections are again reminded that after October 1 the due stamps must be paid for according to the price laid down in the constitution.

The vote on the new constitution was then canvassed with the following result:

VOTING BLANK.

QUESTIONS.	VOTE CAST.	For.	Against.
1. Constitution, Art. 1.	1799	3	0
2. Constitution, Art. 2.	1738	65	1
3. Constitution, Art. 3.	1796	1	0
4. Constitution, Art. 4.	1792	49	0
5. Constitution, Art. 5.	1743	49	0
6. Constitution, Art. 6.	1780	10	0
7. Constitution, Art. 7.	1758	26	0
8. Constitution, Art. 8.	1786	14	0
9. Constitution, Art. 9.	1785	15	0
10. Constitution, Art. 10.	1787	11	0
11. Constitution, Art. 11.	1787	11	0
12. Platform.	1760	36	0
13. Seat of N. E. C.	1789	8	0
14. Editor of the DAILY PEOPLE.	1768	8	0
15. Board of Trustees.	1769	2	0
16. National Secretary.	1736	5	0
17. International Socialist Congress at Paris.			
A.	1757	33	0
B.	1729	45	0
C.	1755	39	0

JULIAN PIERCE,

Recording Secretary.

Massachusetts.

Woburn—Middlesex and Essex Senatorial District convention was held in Buffalo Hall, Saturday evening, September 22. John L. White, of Stoneham, was nominated as candidate for Senator. A Senatorial District Committee, consisting of John Eustis, John Gallagher, John White, Albert S. Kent and Joseph H. Curley was elected. Fred C. Baker, of Stoneham, was elected member of the State Committee.

Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE—There will be a meeting of the English-speaking branch Thursday evening, October 4, at Kaiser's Hall, 300 Fourth street. All English-speaking comrades should attend.

ANTON J. BUCHE, Secretary.

At the Middlesex County Convention, held the same date, the following ticket was nominated:

Chas. A. Johnson, for Register of Deeds.
E. M. Grant, for County Treasurer.
John O'Donnell, for County Commissioner.

Daily People National Committee.

The following amounts have been received from sources other than those represented in the Daily People Conference of New York:	
Previously acknowledged.....	\$1,662.30
Rhode Island, State Committee, contributed by Branch Oneville.....	8.00
Minnesota State Committee, contributed as follows: E. Constant, \$3.00; Section St. Paul, \$2.25; E. V. 50 cents; C. G. Davidson, \$5; total.....	9.65
New York State Committee, contributed by Section Syracuse.....	12.00
Virginia State Committee contributed by Section Roanoke.....	25
State Committee Massachusetts, contributed by members of Section Boston as follows: J. F. Stevens, \$10; C. Schluter, \$10; H. McGargle, \$5; C. Christensen, \$3; E. Wessels, \$1; J. Arbore, \$1; total.....	30.00
Pennsylvania State Committee, contributed by Section Pittsburgh.....	18.30
New Jersey State Committee, contributed by Section Essex County.....	15.00
Total.....	\$1,766.10

(Week ending September 22.)

Previously acknowledged..... \$1,538.00 |

Fluorid N. J., donated by Branch..... 1.00 |

Fluorid N. J., donated by Section..... 5.00 |

Fluorid N. J., donated by Section..... 2.30 |

Fluorid N. J., donated by Section..... 4.50 |

Fluorid N. J., donated by Section..... 4.00 |

Fluorid N. J., donated by Section..... 3.00 |

Fluorid N. J., donated by Section..... 3.25 |

Fluorid N. J., donated by Section..... 1.50 |

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CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication. Besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Australia.

The approach of the International Congress makes everything connected with it, and with the people whose interests are bound up in the proceedings, of the utmost interest. It is with great pleasure that we print the following statement of our Australian fellow Socialists.

Greetings to the International Congress of Socialists.

Comrades—We sincerely regret that, owing to distance and expense, we are unable to be represented by a delegate at your congress, but we wish hereby to place on record our oneness with the aims and objects of modern scientific Socialism, and our fraternity with those comrades in all parts of the world who are striving for the nationalization of the means of production and distribution.

Although in Australia, under a capitalist system, we already producing the worst features of older countries, in our unemployed armies, our poverty and eric; our industrial system is far behind that of other countries as regards organization, centralization and trustification. We have not yet reached that stage when the development of capitalism itself forces the Socialist ideal before the minds of the people as the only possible solution for evils inherent in the capitalist system. Although we expect, with the advent of a Federated Australia, which will open a much larger field for capitalist exploitation, that our industrial development will proceed on parallel lines with capitalist production in other countries.

The position of our movement varies in the several states. In the New South Wales the movement is vigorous and growing every day. It is the only State that keeps in line with the advancement of modern Socialist thought and where Socialists are banded together and work on distinctly class-conscious lines in the building up of a distinct and separate political movement, which has for its object the founding of a Socialist Parliamentary Party. This Section, too, owns the only Socialist paper in Australia—"The People-Collective."

In only two other States, viz., Victoria and Queensland, can there be said to exist any organized Socialist thought.

In each State there is a party known as the "Labor Party," but they have no clear conception of the economic position of the worker, nor any definite knowledge of the modern labor movement; they are also parties of mixed elements; therefore, though undoubtedly having an influence on Australian politics, their work so far has been disappointing.

The Socialists of New South Wales have therefore decided to lay the foundations of independent political action, and build up an uncompromising Socialist political party. At the first elections for the Federal Parliament, we intend contesting the senatorial elections in this State (New South Wales), and whilst not expecting any great vote, it will show our strength and will be memorable as being the first time in Australian history that a straight-out vote for Socialism will have been recorded.

In conclusion, we once more repeat our fraternal greetings and proclaim our accord with the aims and objects of Socialists in all parts of the world, looking forward with you to a time when the capitalist system, based on the unpaid toll—the surplus value—of the worker, shall be no more, and the toiler through Socialism shall be economically free and in uninterrupted possession of the fruits of his labor.

Most fraternally yours,

CHARLES M. BARLOW,

Hon. Gen. Secretary, A. S. L.

Activity in Hartford.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—In proportion as election day draws nearer, political activity increases. Of course we are in it too, and in the main our activity is along the line of propagation for the DAILY PEOPLE. But our endeavors are greatly checked and partly nullified by the uncertain delivery of the Sunday issue. At the start we didn't get it at all on Sunday, later we got it, but queer enough, every time we prepared ourselves for an extra canvass the Sunday issue didn't come on that Sunday, but the next Monday. The thing happened last Sunday. Considering the quietude of our Yankee Sundays, these occurrences are rather drawbacks for us. We attribute it to the opposition of the news companies.

Several open-air meetings have been held already, and a good number is to follow, some of them are scheduled already now.

Tuesday last we were somewhat taken by surprise by Comrade Peter Damm of Chicago, being on the road on behalf of the Carriage and Wagonmakers' Union, and on day of his arrival he was not able to do anything for them, and offered himself to address an open-air meeting on the issue of the Socialist Labor Party.

Of course his proposal was accepted. Without any preparation and advertising, we started at the usual hour and place. We soon gathered a fair audience that remained and listened very attentively to the close of the address. A number of pamphlets were sold, and when it was announced that according to city ordinance no papers must be distributed on streets, but anyone who wanted a sample copy of the DAILY PEOPLE may take one from the box, a real grappling match started and in less than no time all the copies were gone.

The next morning we were somewhat surprised not that one of our "dicks" published a lengthy report about said meeting but rather that in the main the report was not distorted and twisted as usually is the case, but was fair throughout. It even contained the announcements about headquarters and the next meeting.

On Sunday, September 10, 8 p. m. sharp, another open-air meeting will be held at Postoffice Square and Charles J. Mercer of Bridgeport will be the principal speaker. Comrade Mercer is well known in our city as an interesting speaker, and if the results meet the arrangements it will be a rousing affair.

Another grand meeting is being arranged, which in all probability will be remembered for years to come. The Swedish Socialists of this County have prevailed upon the old pioneer Socialist of Sweden, August Palm, to stump this country during the present campaign. August Palm is on the way to this country and will speak in our city Friday, September 28, 8 p. m., at Germania Hall, corner of Main and Morgan streets.

Every reader of the DAILY PEOPLE in our city and vicinity, should make it his special business to notify every Swedish workman of whom he knows, about the above meeting, for if comparisons are permissible, August Palm holds the same position with the Swedish workmen, as August Bebel does with the Germans.

ALLIANCE.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 13, 1900.

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The Coming Monopoly in Clocks.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The immense profits in clocks has heretofore been in the way of a monopoly. Each of the clock companies has been doing a well paying business, and clocks that cost to manufacture \$7 to \$8 have been retailed at \$45 to \$50. The clock companies will, however, not have their own way hereafter, and they will be driven into a trust to meet a new rival.

Mr. C. A. En Holm of this village has invented an electric clock that is absolutely perfect. The great fault of electric clocks heretofore was that the platinum point was exposed and therefore slowly corroded. This defect is avoided in the new invention and the transformation of the rhythmic motion of the acting force into rotary motion is perfect without the loss of time or power. This clock, contrary to ordinary clocks, will lose no time, and the cheapest grade of it will be as perfect a time keeper as the finest ship's chronometer.

Mr. En Holm has made a contract with a syndicate of New York brokers, and their factory will soon be started in the west where labor power is cheapest. The manufacturing of these clocks will cost no more than ordinary clocks while the saving of labor power, if we compare them with the better grades of old style clocks, will be immense. The syndicate that will handle this improved clock is backed up by all the capital necessary to establish its own channels of distribution all over the known world, and it will by necessity force the old clock companies into a trust or absorb them all in one.

C. C. CROLLY.

Pleasantville, N. Y., Sept. 17.

Pueblo.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—Pueblo on a Sunday seems to the eye of the casual observer at least a Christian City. The ear of a Christian is not annoyed by the ceaseless rolling of the little ball, which tells the patrons of the green cloth: "36 in the red,—lost. Double 00 in the green,—lost,—." Nor is the eye troubled to look upon the poor pawbroker, who has to work from 7 a. m. until 12 p. m., and by the sweat of his brow lay in wait for his suckers who have played "00 in the green," or some poor working man forced to sell all he has by the grace of this glorious system of McKinley-Bryanism.

All that you can see on this most sacred day in Pueblo is the Salvation Army singing their inspiring halleluiah; the different religious corner meetings, shouting and reminding the immoral wage workers of their sins. You can further see on this Holy Day a long line of wage workers walk to the various smelters, to extract gold and silver out of the rock which comes from the different mines, owned by a labor-skipping Christian set of Tellers, Wolcotts, Hearsts, etc.

Here wage-slaves who are doomed to work, work, work, 12 hours a day 30 days in the month, so that their masters may be able the better to act the hypocrite, and build churches so as to perpetuate the only system which makes such things possible at all. You can further see, at regular intervals, after the gates of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company's hospital have been opened in the morning, a countless lot of men with but one leg, one arm, one eye, etc. They walk the streets practicing under compulsion the art of getting along with half the limbs with which nature had provided them. You can also see on this Sabbath day that contemptible creature labor fakir presiding in the same church meeting or in some political back alley meeting telling his dupes what a glorious thing it would be could they but elect Bryan, or telling them that politics in the union is all right providing it is the right kind of politics—that is the endorsement of part Demo, part Rep ticket, a David Coates' latest move.

September 9 was one of the dull days. The streets were crowded from early Sunday morning until early Monday morning. When they auctioned their dupes and suckers, August the 29th was King Humbert's day, and the dead "Hero" received all sorts of honors. The Italians paid tribute to the man who helped make it impossible for them longer to feed themselves and families, and so forced them to leave their native land, homes and family and all that was dear to them.

The parade began at 2 p. m., headed by a platoon of police, followed by the police was Company B, Colorado National Guard, the same body which a year ago was sent against the Italians at Lake City. They were then on strike, refusing to work for \$1.80 per day in the mines and board at the Company's

houses. Next came Governor Thomas, the man who sent the troops to Lake City and who would rather send troops, suppress strikes, etc., than eat. Alongside of this worthy sat ex-Gov. Adams, now a banker, after that a Republican Sheriff, and the rest of the County and City officials; next Signor Cunio, the Italian consul, who at the Lake City strike acted so strangely that it was openly said that he would not hesitate to comply with the wishes of the Governor or mining bosses in spite of his duty to protect the men. Now comes a man who believes in the maxim of Mark Hanna. It is stated by reliable authority that he has run a brothel, a dance house, a saloon and what not. He was implicated, not long ago, in a diamond steal. At any rate, this example of morality from a capitalist standpoint, upon looking around and seeing the company he got into, felt embarrassed and a sense of dignified shame manifested itself in the gentleman's countenance.

The auction went on. Republicans and Democrats openly stated that a more disgusting show they never witnessed.

Can the poor, blind, misled Italian laborers be blamed for allowing this? No! It is the duty of the class-conscious militant Socialist to go out among them and teach them. Let our DAILY PEOPLE continue to do its work and we will soon have them rallying around our flag, and instead of following the image of a Dead Hero (?) they will follow some thing that really lives.

H. SCHMEGEL,

Pueblo, Colo., Sept. 10.

What New Scheme Is This?

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.—The below circular has just fallen into my hands:

Young Men's League of New York, Headquarters: 3 East 26th street, (Madison Square, North), New York. Secretaries: Roland Burke Hennessy and George A. Sheria.

A CALL TO ALLS.

Young man, do you know that you hold a tremendous power in your hands? Do you wish to utilize that power?

If so, join the Young Men's League of New York. Non-partisan; for all creeds and nationalities.

The object of this league is to bring the young man of New York closer together—to give them the opportunity of discussing the political situation as regards the future of the young man. No matter what your politics may be, if you are interested in your future, we want you to enroll. Our headquarters will be open from 9 a. m. until 10 p. m., beginning to-day, No dues.

The Young Men's League of New York means business. Enroll as a member by calling or sending your name and home address to:

THE YOUNG MEN'S LEAGUE OF NEW YORK.

3 E. 26th St. (Madison Sq. North).

Can anyone tell me what it means?

I tried to quiz the young man in charge, but he had just been engaged, and knew very little of the scheme. He said, however, that "the men named at the top of the circular are generally there after 10 a. m."

There are not yet any signs in sight to denote any particular political party, but there is evidently some new underground scheme in progress.

C. C. C.

New York, Sept. 16.

Degeneracy of Labor Day.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Labor day here was celebrated with a parade headed by "Honest John Lind," present governor, and again nominated by the Democrats, and by Van Jant, nominated by the Republicans for governor. All the fakirs were on horseback. John Lind and Van Jant had a good chance to estimate the fakirs' goods (the pure and simple).

The labor fakirs hold full sway until we can plant the S. T. & L. A. here. Nothing can be done with this pack of labor skates but drive them out of business.

The kangaroos are trying to run the old fake Lucas, of shady capsule fame, for governor, if they can get enough signatures. Our papers will be filed in the course of two weeks.

We have to pay \$50 for every candidate on our State ticket, and the same for every presidential elector; no other State has so infamous a law. This money must be paid when we file our papers, five weeks before election.

SAMUEL JOHNSON,

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 12.

Looking Backward.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.—When I see, by letters and by the DAILY PEOPLE, how active the movement is in Pittsburgh, then think of the same movement there in 1896, the great difference fills me with surprise; for it has grown so gradually, amid so many ups and downs, both its character and its scope have been lost sight of.

Then, in Allegheny county, so far as I know, there were but five English speaking public speakers. Of these, White may be omitted, as he made but two raw attempts. Of the remaining four, Remond might be dropped also, as he did not make much of a delivery, although his written speeches were good. Root was just commencing to know what to say and how to say it; and Goff, through past experience, knew how better than he knew what to say. Any of this three, which to-day are doing valiant and efficient work, would give like Teddy himself, to see someone going through the same old stunts to-day that they themselves indulged in in 1896, which was just as they were leaving the Populist Co-operative Monkeyhood.

But to make the progress more plain, consider that Thomas Labour Grundy, "with her cylinder hat and Santa Claus whiskers," etc., was our mainstay speaker; and that, green as we were, we were on pins and needles whenever he spoke, for fear he would flop to Bryan right there on the speaker's stand. For that was the great hold: to be a Republican or a Democrat, or something or other and yet remain a Socialist, all the while ready at a moment's notice "to capture the citadel from within," and thank heaven, has got it at last, as a Republican weighmaster, with the liberty to remain a Democratic-Debs-Socialist.

Wilson, in English, and Forker, in German, held forth in the Allegheny Turn Halle, at ten cents per head admission.

One public meeting at Old Fellows Hall, S. S., at which the billed speakers (Gessner and Carless), did not show up, and the local talent did the spellbinding. A few open air meetings by the same and Carless, together with several meetings in obscure halls, constituted the campaign as I mind it. What the Germans did, I am unable to say, as it was not done in public. To-day, with a membership in the hundreds (we used to have only from 30 to 50), and the long list of good, busy speakers, the press, and the S. T. & L. A., and the two conventions, is a changed state of affairs, indeed.

With their undisputed ability to keep up the Republican vote in spite of the worst plague or pestilence that ever threatened a race, the election officers will be obliged to count enough Socialist votes this 1900 to start in Allegheny county to start some cold shivers, where such cold shivers should be.

O. N. E. LACKAILL.

Polk, Pa., Sept. 17.

A Message to the International Congress.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.—Section Tacoma, Wash., Socialist Labor Party, has sent the following message to the International Socialist Congress:

Tacoma, Wash., U. S. A., Sept. 12, 1900.

To the International Socialist Congress.

Paris, France:

Comrades—Section Tacoma, Wash., of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, sends greetings to the representatives of the revolutionary proletariat of all countries.

My year's deliberations prove of lasting benefit to our movement, and strengthen our ties of comradeship. Down with the "big bourgeois" and his criminal ally—the labor fakir. Trades unionism that denies the class struggle must give way to Socialist solidarity.

We hope the Congress will draw the line clear and distinct between working class political and economic action, and petty bourgeois political-economic reaction. On to the WORKERS REPUBLIC! Fraternally.

SECTION TACOMA, Wash., Socialist Labor Party of the United States.

W. J. Hoag, Organizer.

Arthur Spencer, Rec. Sec.

Unity For Fair in Maine.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.—Maine blazes the way to political unity. While in other States the harmony-craving "reform forces" are heaving and straining for unity, get all tangled up and unite only in one another's hair, here the thing is done so nicely that it passes as a matter of course.

Chas. F. Stubbs, of Portland, was the "Unity" candidate to General Court at the last election. He ran on two tickets, on the Bryan or Democratic ticket, and on the anti-Bryan, or Social Democratic ticket.

"Unity," perfect and complete, can not be distant.

L. L. J.

Augusta, Me., Sept. 17.

Tammany Taxing Brothels.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.—The Tammany organization, through its police department, has sent forth its edict that campaign subscriptions must be procured at once from bawdy house keepers, proprietors of gambling joints, saloons, concert (?) halls and lunch counters who have the privileges that fall unto the faithful for services rendered to the much polluted organization that has for its sponsor the Hon. (?) Richard Croker.

Within the past ten days the police have been very active in the East side "red-light" district, and also in the neighborhood of the city hall, where lunch counters and cider stands, kept by ex-police captains, are wont to parade their wares, that the seeker after cheap dinners may satiate himself with adulterated coffee, tea, and divers other liquids, at a small expense to his pocket—but, a great one to his stomach.

Tammany Hall must find the grind hard, when, perforce, it has recourse to the small coffee stands which yield their owners the magnificent total of about \$150 a day—yet the owner of such a stand had to hand over \$10 for two tickets to the outing of the Timothy D. Sullivan association, which the DAILY PEOPLE at the time pointed out as being attended by degenerates, "bum" prize-fighters and thugs of every description from the second story man to the barman of the "gang," right down to the clothes-line crook who has descended the ladder at such a rate that he must stoop to the purloining of shirts whose vintage is of a decade ago, and in no few instances are not worth the taking. But your depraved Tammanyite knows no level to which he will not sink. It hardly can be expected that the rank and file of such an organization, having for its head a plug-ugly and one time leader of dead rabbits, could be better than their leader.

The rogues of every description call Tammany their alma mater. There they first took the course that will some day land them at the head of some Ice Trust or auxiliary combination.

So much for a perverted Democracy. The question resolves itself into this: How much longer will the workingmen in that organization be led like sheep to the political shambles of their masters, the Whitneys, Crokers, Mulhys, Jones, et al?

THE DAILY PEOPLE—that strong

er; and that, green as we were, we were on pins and needles whenever he spoke, for fear he would flop to Bryan right there on the speaker's stand. For that was the great hold: to be a Republican or a Democrat, or something or other and yet remain a Socialist, all the while ready at a moment's notice "to capture the citadel from within," and thank heaven, has got it at last, as a Republican weighmaster, with the liberty to remain a Democratic-Debs-Socialist.

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